





# The Confederate.

D. E. McRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, March 26, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

## "To be Shot"—The Progress.

We see in the Progress of the 24th, an article which appears to be editorial, alluding to the fifteen men, Virginians, of several regiments, who are to be shot for desertion. It says that "had they been North Carolinians, there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State (and the slander would have been caught up and repeated by their pimps in other States), that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the Standard and Progress." As we are neither a "crawling nor creeping creature," but a man, who endeavors to walk upright and fearless of his fellows, we take no application to ourselves of the epithets of the Progress. But it shall not, for all its galvanic jargon of boldness, escape the true issue on this question of desertion.

It is not pretended, and was never accused against Mr. Holden, that he caused all the desertions; but one fact is as true as day—that a private by the name of James King, of Co. E., 4th Regiment, from Randolph county, was lately executed for desertion. At the time of his execution, Lieut. J. M. Goff, of the 5th Alabama regiment, had charge of the sad affair. Just before the eyes of the doomed man were bandaged, he was asked by the officer if he had any message which he wished to send to his friends, and he replied: "I have no message. I only wish that my body may be sent to my friends; but I want to say to you, Lieutenant, though others persuaded me to do what I did, the reading of Holden's paper has brought me to this; but, thank God, I shall soon be at peace." Lieut. Goff thereupon wrote down these words, and communicated them by letter to Col. Bryan Grimes, to whose regiment the man King belonged. Col. Grimes, for the good of the service and as a warning against desertion, caused publication to be made in his regiment of King's last words, and thus they reached the public. We forbore to publish them, although we had them in our possession until we saw them in print.

The Progress insinuates that they were extorted from King; and he further applies the epithet of MISCREANT to Lieut. Goff, or Col. Grimes, or both of them—not directly, but by one of those horizontal strokes in peculiar favor with the Progress. Lieut. Goff, we understand, is a gentleman of excellent character, courage and soldierly qualities. Both he and Col. Grimes are associated with this war by the best evidence men could afford of patriotism and duty. All the greatest battles of the war have been participated in by them. The Progress can hardly compare with either of them, whatever its sacrifices or performances may have been. When it sits down in its broad easy chair and piles the epithets such as "miscreant" upon such officers, it exercises one of those wonderful privileges of a free press, that neither respect for personal virtue, nor for public opinion, nor common decency restrains. Notwithstanding all this, the fact will be fully proved, as Lieut. Goff has stated; and it is due to him, that not only this instance, but all others of a like nature should now be made public by the testimony of unquestionable men—so that if such confessions have been extorted in any instance, the public odium may fall upon the extortioner. We understand Lieut. Goff will be in Raleigh in a few days, when it is not impossible that he may be able to satisfy even the Progress that there was no extortion in the case.

We have been endeavoring to get a file of a paper supposed to be more or less connected with the desertions from Nethercutt's battalion. If we succeed, and find that statements which have been made to us are true, and that these men who were hung at Kinston were induced to desert, then so soon as the commission under the late law of Congress is appointed, we pledge ourselves to bring the matter before him; for that will form an exception to the rule that "by-gones should be by-gones;" for that man ought to be punished, if not hung; at least he ought to be made to serve as a soldier.

We have extended this article further than we designed. Mr. Holden is under no obligations to the Progress for the manner of his defence. This responsibility for human life, for the death of fellow men, is not to be thrust aside by vulgar epithetizing. It is regarded as a grave matter—not by pimps, but by all the respectable press of the nation—most of which copied Lieut. Goff's statement, for WARNING.

COUNTY MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS.—We commend to our people the communication signed "MAJORS," in this paper, on this subject. We owe our deceased soldiers a debt of gratitude and reverence that we can never pay; but we should manifest our highest appreciation of their services and sacrifices by perpetuating their names and memories, and handing them down to their sons and children as noble patriots who sacrificed their lives in defence of the rights and liberties of their country; and perhaps this will be as enduring and grateful a manner as any other.

## Photographs.

Lately, in Russia, a soldier of the Guard was murdered, without any circumstance to point out the perpetrator of the deed, and no clue could be found to lead to the detection of the crime. Whereupon it was suggested to photograph the eyes of the murdered man, if perchance there might be discovered therein the object which had made the last impression in life, and left its image there. The experiment was made, and, sure enough, reflected back from that glazed mirror came forth the features of two other guardsmen, distinct and unequivocal. This evidence of guilt, powerful enough in itself, was completed by confession, and thus another mysterious agency, for the discovery of secret crime is established for the benefit of mankind.

The Yankee nation professes to be shocked at the evidence of Kilpatrick's scheme of villainy which was found on the dead body of Dahlgren, by which was contemplated the sack of the city of Richmond and the assassination of President Davis and his cabinet. It is not that Yankee notions favor the deed, nor that Yankee malice would not have floated over the fact accomplished; but Yankee calculation is concerned that the "plan" having failed of perfection, should be published to the world. And so the Yankee press confirm the horrid purpose in the variety of contradiction they give to the fact. By some they are utterly denied, and in affected horror pronounced infamous. By others, there is an attempt at explanation, as that "the assassination was only to commence when the President or his officers should attempt to escape"—that this is the understood portion of the order—"the city to be destroyed and Jeff. Davis and cabinet killed." Yet others, again say, that the whole writings are a forgery, or else that this is an interpolation. But by that divine agency which enables the human mind to perfect art for the public benefit, a proof of this vile atrocity will be forthcoming for the world. The papers have been exhibited to the French Consul, in the city of Richmond, and they have been ordered to be photographed, and copies will be sent to the courts of Europe. These copies will be *fac similes*. If there have been alteration, or interpolation, or erasure, it will appear.

That the Yankees should shrink at all from this imputation, even for policy, is a new phase in their national character; for infamous, atrocious, unutterably base and detestable as was this murderous purpose, it by no means transcends many of the shocking inhumanities which they have perpetrated upon defenceless towns and people, since they commenced their unrighteous invasion.

## Consecrated Ground.

Down the Williamsburg road, within some seven or eight miles of the city of Richmond, is the field of the "Seven Pines." Thereabouts the Yankee invader had constructed his heavy redoubts and dug his line of entrenchments, preparatory to his grand assault on the devoted city. On the 31st of May, 1862, the order was issued to charge the enemy in his works and drive him out—and it was done—but at heavy cost. Many a gallant hero, along the line of that Williamsburg road, Garland's, and Anderson's, and Rodes' legions, was laid low. Further towards the trenches, close in upon the redoubts, and beyond and among the abatis, numerous mounds between the resting place of many very many of the 4th N. C. regiment, more gallantly led into the enemy's works than under Col. Bryan Grimes; and other North Carolina heroes of the 5th, the 23d and others; also the dead of Florida, and Mississippi and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Georgia and South Carolina, and Virginia, lie buried within the precincts of this dread battlefield—until the whole ground is consecrated as the burial spot of perished patriots.

It is not to be conceived that any hearless and ungrateful owner of the soil will with rude hand, disturb these graves. We will not believe that in all the borders of Virginia, where loyalty is cherished, such sacrilege will be committed. We join our convictions with those of the Sentinel, that it will not be. Rather let it be the pride and pleasure of those whose ownership imposes its duty, to "pile the little mound, and lay the tender turf, and surround with care and watchfulness, in *memoria* of the virtuous and holy patriotism which made its last defence there," these homes of the brave and true.

## For The Confederate.

Messrs. Editors.—On yesterday, I visited Edgecombe county, where I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. W. Harris, the N. C. Navy man, and heard him speak and explain the objects of the cause he advocated. And he did justice to the cause—fully convincing all who heard him of its importance, and many were not long since been towards getting up a navy for our State. To show that they were convinced of its importance and fully appreciated the enterprise, so soon as the speech was concluded he was surrounded by several enterprising men, and it really took three men to count the money as fast as it was subscribed. With the very small attendance at court, he readily received about seventy thousand dollars, and would have taken in probably two hundred thousand, had Edgecombe been fully out at court.

Rev. Mr. Harris resides at Franklinton, N. C., when person can forward by Express any amount they may wish to subscribe, and he will forward certificates to show their membership. He has already received about one million of dollars, but his list is not yet full. So send in your money. The enterprise is both patriotic and profitable, and we cannot invest in a better or safer thing. Presuming all have seen Mr. Harris's card, fully explaining its object, &c., I will not trouble the reader with other explanations.

Mr. Robt. Norflett, in Tarboro', is fully authorized to receive subscriptions.

## Old and New Treasury Notes.

In view of the change to be produced by the "Currency Act" in the value of Treasury notes, except those under the denomination of \$5, the South Carolinian makes some important observations as to the effect of the reduction in value of said notes, and their changed relative value in business transactions, hoping thereby to caution those who may perhaps have not given the subject any thought, and who might be over-reached and imposed upon by the more shrewd and calculating.

In consequence of the 33 1/3 per cent. tax on the present currency after the 1st of April next, all transaction made with the old issue will have to be at 33 1/3 per cent. discount to accommodate it to the basis of the new issue, and many persons may be led into error as to the allowance which ought to be made in receiving and paying out the old issue, and in exchanging it for the new issue. Some may suppose that the deficiency in the reduced value of the bills can be made up adding 1/3 of the face of the bills; but this would not be correct if the 1/3 added is also of the old issue; for this 1/3 also is subject to a reduction of 1/3 by the 33 1/3 per cent. tax, which would cause the person receiving the old issue on that basis to lose \$11.11-1/9 on every \$100; in other words, it would be receiving on the new issue basis on 88 8/9 on the \$1. To prove the error take a \$10 bill of the old issue:

The face of the bill is.....\$10.00  
Add to it 1/3 of its face.....3 33 1/3

Which will give.....\$13 33 1/3  
Deduct 33 1/3 per cent. tax.....4 44 4/9

Which leaves only.....\$8 88 8/9 instead of \$10, which shows a loss of \$1.11-1/9 on the \$10—a loss of 11 1/9 per cent. And the loss would be in the same proportion on all bills on which the 33 1/3 per cent. tax falls.

It is natural to suppose, as the bills are reduced in value by 1/3, that adding 1/3 of the face of the bill will make up the deficiency, but it must be remembered that after the tax attaches to the bills each bill stands for only 2/3 of its face or original value, and not for 3/4 as it did before the tax; and the whole bill being only equal to 2/3, then 1/3 of this 2/3 becomes equal to 1/3 of the face of the bill; and *vice versa*, 1/3 of the face of each bill is only worth 1/3 of the face of the bill. It, therefore, requires three halves of each bill of the old issue (instead of 3/4 as formerly) to be worth the face of the bill.

It is thus reduced to this simple rule—add 1/3 of the face of each bill to make up its deficiency in value; or, in other words, add 50 per cent. to the face of each bill of old issue to make it equal to the face of the bill in new issue. Take for example a \$10 bill:

The face of the bill is.....\$10  
Add 50 per cent. or 1/2.....5

Which gives.....\$15  
Deduct 33 1/3 per cent. tax.....5

And it gives.....\$10 which shows that it requires \$15 of the old issue (which is \$10 with the 1/2 or 50 per cent. added) to be equal to \$10 of the new issue. The same rule is applicable to all the bills of the old issue on which the 33 1/3 tax falls.

## Four per cent. Certificates.

The Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four per cent. certificates:

"FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon the information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public.

"The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued or of any assignees. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificate of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

"We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax-collector will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax-payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as a bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

"The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more; viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

"This mode of assignment will diminish, very greatly, the value of these certificates. Like registered bonds, they will never command the same value as coupon bonds. Even for the tax purposes, the notarial endorsement will greatly impair their value, and when they are to be purchased with the new currency, or the old at three for two, the question as to whether it is wiser to buy these certificates, or to pay taxes in currency, is one very difficult to answer. It may be to the interest of each individual to fund as much of the old currency in four per cent. certificates as will pay his taxes, but it appears very questionable economy to procure a surplus in the expectancy of these certificates commanding their par value in new currency. The unsettled and uncertain condition of the currency prevents the most experienced financiers from forming an opinion as to the best policy for individuals to follow in this matter. Some hold the opinion that four per cent. certificates will command a high premium; others that they will not be worth more than fifty cents in the dollar in the new currency.—*Exchange.*

Chase's enemies assert that his withdrawal as a rival Presidential candidate as against Lincoln, is only pretended.

## WAR NEWS.

MATTHEWS COURT-HOUSE BURNED.—A gentleman has arrived in Richmond, who reports that on the 17th inst., the enemy landed in Matthews county, and burned the court-house, jail, clerk's office, and every building in the village. They also burned the house of Pope Jones, Esq., and a number of dwellings in the neighborhood of the village, besides several houses on the Planktank river. It was supposed the party committing these infamous acts came over from the Eastern Shore. The miserable cowards take good care not to go where there are Confederate troops.

There are said to be four thousand negro troops at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, who make frequent raids in the neighborhood, stealing, burning, and insulting the citizens. We hope when our troops meet with them, the Exchange Bureau will not be troubled with the question of exchange. A "Texas parcel" would be the best disposition to make of them.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Farragut is reported to have abandoned the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, and left for parts unknown. He has probably returned to New Orleans to assist or participate in the expedition up Red river. The latest Yankee paper mentions a rumor that he had withdrawn his fleet from below Mobile. During the protracted and severe bombardment of the fort it sustained no damage, and we lost but one man killed and one slightly wounded, and from imprudent self-exposure.

The Yankee report of the landing of a considerable force at Palatka, fifty miles above Jacksonville, on the St. Johns river, is confirmed. Gen. Finegan is "posted" as their movements, and has doubtless taken necessary steps to check them. It is the opinion that the object of this movement is to march on Tallahassee, or some point on the Upper St. Johns river.

A letter, received from a member of the 4th Va. cavalry, states that a few days ago J. L. Lee, company A, and John Terrett, company B, 4th Va. cavalry, in company with others, captured a general's staff of six men on the Little River Pike, Fairfax county, and whilst on their way back two of the men went to a house, some two hundred yards distant, leaving Lee and Terrett in charge of the prisoners. During the absence of the two men, the Yankees overpowered the guard, seized their double-barreled guns and shot Lee through the breast and Terrett through the head, killing them instantly. The Yankees escaped.

Reliable information has been received from Montgomery, North Alabama, that the Yankee General Dodge, with a force of five thousand men, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, have crossed the Tennessee river, coming South. A small force of Confederate troops in their front was skirmishing with them. It is supposed that the Yankees act under the impression that our force was not sufficient to resist them, and improved the opportunity to come to this side of the river to commit their usual depredations.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Another list of twelve boats is expected at City Point in a few days. Several hundred sick and wounded prisoners will be sent off by the next boat. There is a proposition now pending to enlarge the number sent by flag of truce to three or four thousand each trip.

From appearances it looks as if the exchange was growing into regular system again. It is to be hoped not to be again interrupted by any new complications.

Some days since the Yankees made a raid through the lower part of Prince William county, Va., captured Grant's son, Capt. C. B. Davis, 49th Va. regiment; Sergeant R. W. Davis, Orderly Sergeant James Marshall Davis and—Slingshot, of Kincheloe's company.

A straggler, with his horse, arms and all equipments, was captured by one of our men. The enemy were under the command of a Major McCabe, who searched all the houses on his route, but to give him his due, behaved much better than is usual for Yankees.

There is a rumor in circulation in Richmond, to the effect that Gen. Burnside had appeared at Washington, North Carolina, with five reinforcements. There may be some probability in this report, as late United States papers represent that Burnside was organizing an expedition at Annapolis, Md.

## ITEMS OF NORTHERN NEWS.

There are rumors afloat that Butler is to be removed from his present command. The story is that Mr. Lincoln to continue in the Presidential chair for another term, realises that military affairs must at least be successful, until the Presidential election comes off, as a matter of policy for Mr. Lincoln, and to a bungling manner in which Butler has managed his department is operating against the prospects of "Old Abe." While they wait at Butler's persecutions of clergymen and women, they are not such fools as to fail to see that his rapid loss of territory in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and his evident incapacity to manage a military campaign, is damaging the prospects of Mr. Lincoln, who keeps him there, more than almost any other thing on the political boards. The extreme radicals see this, and for political reasons applaud Butler vociferously, knowing that every hour he stays there is worth many votes against the present occupant of the White House in the election. It is not probable that Mr. Lincoln may soon become convinced of these facts and replace Butler by some other officer.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—A Washington correspondent writing on the 10th inst., says: "It is understood that Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt to penetrate the Confederacy in Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Gen. Halleck, and places the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it."

Another correspondent says: "In the new 'On to Richmond' movement, I think it probable that Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade and Hooker as chief subordinates."

Lincoln is determined to secure the three electoral votes of Florida, through the inauguration of another force of a "Free State" movement, regardless of the chances of any other Unionist. The greater portion of the enemy's troops have left Jacksonville, and everything continues quiet in that vicinity.

Deserters report that the term of service of a large number of their troops will expire during the ensuing three months.

MURKIN AGAIN AT WORK.—Capt. Mikil, we hear, captured a Yankee picket boat, with a guard of five men, on Wednesday night, Thursday morning, in or near Skull Creek. Shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties on either side.—*Charleston Mercury, 10th.*

## For The Confederate.

Monuments to our Departed Soldiers.—History will contain no record of the thousands of our heroic soldiers who have fallen martyrs to the liberty of our country, though we shall be indebted to their depredations, sufferings and indomitable prowess for the preservation of our lives, our property, and the achievement of our independence.

This is unjust, ungrateful and impolitic.—The bones of our beloved sons and brothers now lie bleaching upon a thousand battle fields, and but few of them can be reclaimed. Justice to our selves and gratitude for their valor and libations on the altar of our country, should prompt us to commemorate their noble deeds in some enduring form. The heart bleeds at the thought of having no memorial to cherish of our brave sons and brothers, who fell in their efforts to drive back those vandal pirates who are now despoiling our sunny land with fire and sword. It will be a source of exultant pride and joy to the devoted mother, or poor widow, as she points her orphan to the name of his father, thus inscribed on the "Temple of Fame," and generations yet unborn shall claim virtue and distinction from their relations to their galaxy of martyred heroes. And it will inspire our noble army with reassurance of our paternal and patriotic devotion to them, and afford an earnest that if they should fall, their deeds shall live in a nation's gratitude.

The most valuable legacy that we can bequeath to posterity, will be to impress them with the value and cost of liberty, by erecting monuments to our departed soldiers, which through all time will be living witnesses of our revolutionary heroes. In or near each green, in every county throughout the Confederacy, not occupied by the enemy, we should erect a monument of granite base and marble shaft, of octagonal form, and inscribe the names of all from each county who have perished in this war.

And as our good old North State has lost as many, perhaps more soldiers than that of any other in the Confederacy, and as the condition of our treasury, and the management of our great and good Governor, warrants the belief that our State taxes will be considerable this year, it behooves her to set the noble example of inaugurating this pious and patriotic duty. We think the suggestion will meet the approbation of every patriotic citizen in the State, and that they will make it competent for their respective county courts to lay a small tax to defray said expenses. The granite is abundant, and generally diffused, and our State abounds with marble.

MAACON.

WARREN Co., N. C. March 22, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MR. DEBOW.—It is difficult for an honest people to realize the lengths to which our enemies go, in their interested falsification and forgery. Such a paper as the New York Evening Post publishes a long, silly article, pretending from De Bow's review, in which the Confederate domestic resources are disparaged and our only hope of salvation alleged to consist in dropping cotton as a staple and raising cattle cows. For this article, the Post tells its readers, the Review was suppressed and Mr. De Bow cast into prison. It can hardly be necessary to say, and yet considering the source of the statement, we will say, that the whole story is an unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end. The alleged article is a forgery, and Mr. De Bow himself is honorably and usefully engaged in the public service.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the Mobile Tribune gives that paper a sample of the Yankee mode of getting up and managing "Union" meetings in the southern States. He says that at the late meeting in Baton Rouge to appoint delegates to the State Convention there were twenty-five persons present—all Dutch and Yankees—that Frank Provost, Carl Ota and Stanislaus Rotkowski, were appointed delegates; that the former had long been married to a negro woman, and the two latter are Europeans.

A gentleman recently arrived in Richmond, from Maryland, where he has been for several weeks, gives an encouraging account of the feeling existing among the friends of the South in that State. He says they never were more hopeful or more sanguine of the success of the Confederate cause than at the present time. Manacled by the armed legions of Lincoln, and separated from their Southern friends by natural obstacles, they have never despaired of ultimately uniting their State to the Southern Confederacy.

NECESSITIES FALLING.—In August, a day or two since, there was a sensible decline in the price of the necessities of life. Beef fell to \$1.60 to \$2 per pound, with plenty for sale, and the same with pork. Corn, fell \$3 in the bushel. A further decline is anticipated. The Augusta market is, next to those of Richmond and Atlanta, the most drawn upon of any in the whole country. Around the city the land cannot compare in fertility with that around Montgomery. Would not similar decline in this latitude be acceptable? We should be happy to announce it.—*Mont. Ad.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The public will be gratified to learn that Judge Wm. W. Crump, of Richmond, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the C. S. Treasury. He is a lawyer of great ability, and has long been one of the most distinguished members of the Richmond bar. This ability transferred to the service of the Confederacy cannot fail to be productive of good results.

Bishop Sule of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is at home, near Nashville, Tenn., but in feeble health. He is affected by paralysis, but not so greatly as to confine him wholly to the house. The Yankees have, of course, tried to win him over to their cause, by proposing "the oath," but he has uniformly answered that he would suffer any evil they could inflict, rather than submit to such a demand. So they have let him alone.

LETTERS FOR TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—Letters designed for offices West of the Mississippi may be sent by the Express mail. Correspondents should be careful to address their letters "per Express Mail, via Brandon, Mississippi," and prepay the postage of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce weight.

The Georgia papers, or a large majority of them, show Gov. Brown and his message no quarter. It meets with no better favor outside the State, save a journal or two in North Carolina.

A writer in the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, strongly advises those who grow sorrowful to plant early. The time he recommends is "the early part of April."

The thirty-six Virginia regiment has collected in that command, and forwarded to S. Bassett French, treasurer, eleven hundred and sixty dollars for the "Stonewall" Jackson statue fund.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1862, by J. S. THORNTON, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegraph news received to-day.

## For The Confederate.

It seems that the authorities keep calling for more men to fill up our ranks. They are perfectly right; but there are two classes that have been sighted at every call—the militia officers and magistrates. There are at least one hundred able-bodied men in each county in the State belonging to these two classes, within the conscript age, that could be spared as well as all other classes. What use do they have for three Lieutenants in every district? The captain in each district is sufficient. There are magistrates enough in each county, over the conscript ages, to answer all purposes. Hence I think if each county would make up a company out of said classes, and send them to the army, they would be most serviceable to their country than they now are, sitting behind their little offices to keep out of the army, and I think they have an equal right to go and protect their soil, with all other classes.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

FROM FLORIDA.—The latest news from Florida is very favorable to the discipline and vigor of the Yankee army under Seymour. A dispatch from the operator at B. W. Minn, dated 17, says: "The news from the front this morning is that eighty-five Yankee deserters came in early this morning, and they report that forty more are on the way."

The operator at Wadley reports that the Yankees at Palatka are also deserting fast. About fifty had skidded from their lines, and negro pickets are stationed in every direction to keep the clan of robbers together.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE ATHENS (Ga.) Watchman is exercised to know whether the shoemaker or the tanner are the extortioner, and on investigation finds the case stands thus: "A shoemaker who had paid fifty dollars for a pair of shoes, weighed them, and found that allowing the very highest price for leather thread, wax, &c., and also making a liberal allowance for wastage in cutting and trimming, the materials of which they were composed could not have cost more than twenty dollars."

A BRAVE WOMAN.—A Mrs. Arbee, the wife of a gentleman who is now in Atlanta, killed a Yankee soldier in Winchester, Tennessee, recently, says the Winchester Herald. He had forced an entrance into her house, when she fired at him with a shot gun and killed him instantly.

The Yankee officer at Winchester justified the brave woman, and had a guard of protection placed around her dwelling.

FOREIGN.—Bishop Colenso's trial before an Ecclesiastical Court has resulted in "guilty" on each of the nine charges of heresy.—The sentence is deprivation of all Episcopal and official rank, unless he flies a banishment in London before the 4th of March, or at the Cape in his Diocese before the 1st of April. He has appealed.

THE PEACHES.—The Macon Telegraph regrets to say that investigation and inquiry tend to the belief that the crop in this region is fatally injured.

We regret to learn that most of the peach crop in this latitude is also destroyed. A sad loss truly.

## MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Nathan Tisdell, Mr. JOSEPH POLLEY, of Johnston county, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH HANES, of Louisa county, Va.

Also, by the same, Mr. EDWIN HARRILL, of Edgecombe county, N. C., to Miss ALICE HANES, of Louisa county, Va.

## DIED.

In Scotland Neck, N. C., at the residence of William Smith, Jr., ARYONNETTE H. SPRUNT, youngest daughter of the late George E. Sprunt, in the 24th year of her age.

Young, lovely and remarkable for her gentleness and christian meekness, she was beloved by a large circle of friends, and has left many to mourn her loss. Attacked by a bronchial affection which soon extended to her lungs, she became a constant sufferer and lingered more than three years in much bodily pain, during which time she was comforted by the most judicious medical treatment, and with unwearied fortitude and patience her affliction; never doubting the mercy and kindness of her Heavenly Father; knowing that "whom He loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth."

To her teaching and comforting spirit was imparted, through Divine Grace, a christian faith, her resignation, and warmth of christian feeling, but seldom witnessed. Purity, tenderness and sympathy beamed in her countenance and marked her words and actions. None knew her but loved her. And but few who saw her did not find their christian sympathies drawn out into more lively exercise—and form a more exalted opinion of that religion that sustained her.

As her bodily frame wasted away and her pain became fiercer, her grief grew stronger and her hope brighter, until her spirit winged its flight to those mansions of bliss—

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet. While the confessions of rapture unceasingly ring, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the King." The deceased was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and when no longer able to unite in public worship, often availed herself of the privilege which it affords of communiting in private, the suggestions and aid of her Sisters with whom she now dwells in His kingdom of glory.

## New Advertisements.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST IN THE WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE, OR FAN-Y, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, agent, will give all the necessary information. He can be called on at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, Wythe county, Va. A. N. CHAFFIN.

## BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA: The Confederate States Bank, as the individual shares will be paid in full, and the interest of all who have been in.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

## NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the coming season at Lexington, Lincoln and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a fine foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great bone and stamina and gentleness in harness, (he has driven about thirty in a sulky), has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood. Mar's care from a distant, gratis. \$30 the season, \$40 Insurance. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-40